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International drug control

Brunei Darussalam, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Switzerland and Turkey: draft resolution

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome[2] addressing the world drug problem, its resolution 61/183 of 20 December 2006 and its other previous relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[3] and the importance of meeting the objectives targeted for 2008,

Reaffirming also the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[4] the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[6] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,[7]

Gravely concerned that, despite continued increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people, and to the national security

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] See resolution 60/1.
[3] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/58/124, sect. II.A.
[5] Resolution 54/132, annex.
[6] Resolution S-20/3, annex.
[7] Resolution S-20/4 E.

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and sovereignty of States, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development,

Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities and transnational criminal networks, inter alia, trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, financing of terrorism, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in chemical precursors, and reaffirming that strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats,

Reaffirming that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requiring an integrated and balanced approach, and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect,

Also reaffirming that there shall be a balanced approach between demand reduction and supply reduction, each reinforcing the other, in an integrated approach to solving the drug problem,

I

International cooperation to counter the world drug problem and follow-up to the twentieth special session

1. *Welcomes* the decision by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to convene a high-level segment during its fifty-second session, in 2009, to assess the implementation of the declaration and the measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;[8]

2. *Welcomes also* in this regard the decision by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to devote the thematic debate at its fifty-first session to a discussion by Member States on progress made in meeting the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, taking into account the presentation by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of its final assessment report, as well as relevant supplementary information;[8]

3. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[9] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[10] the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[11] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[12] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[13]

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[8] E/2007/28 and Corr.1, chap. I, sect. C, resolution 50/12.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[11] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[12] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

[13] Resolution 58/4, annex.

4. *Urges* all States to continue to promote and implement, including by allocating adequate resources and developing clear and consistent national policies, the outcomes of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,[14] as well as the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[4] and to implement the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[6] and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their populations;

5. *Calls upon* States and other relevant actors to evaluate progress made since 1998 towards meeting the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

6. *Urges* all States to strengthen their efforts to achieve the goals set for 2008 at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly by:

(a) Promoting international initiatives in order to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit manufacture, marketing and trafficking of drugs and other psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and the diversion of precursors;

(b) Achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction, including through prevention and treatment strategies and programmes to reduce drug use;

7. *Urges* Member States to fulfil their reporting obligations on the follow-up action to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem and to report fully on all measures agreed upon at the special session, including by providing data that are reliable and internationally comparable;

8. *Encourages* States to consider prevention and treatment of drug use disorders as governmental health and social priorities, and consulting and working with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in developing, implementing and evaluating policies and programmes, in particular those related to demand reduction and prevention of illicit drug abuse, and also to consider cooperating with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in alternative development programmes;

9. *Encourages* Member States to identify drug control priorities to be set for future concerted action and to consider making voluntary public commitments to tackle present challenges in drug trafficking;

10. *Calls upon* States to expand prevention, treatment and rehabilitation initiatives referring to science-based methodologies and to undertake further action to improve data collection and evaluation capacity on illicit drugs demand, including the demand of synthetic drugs;

11. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit narcotic crops in line with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;[7]

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[14] Resolutions S-20/2-4 A-E.

12. *Calls for* a comprehensive approach integrating alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into wider economic and social development programmes, with the support of a deeper international cooperation and the participation of the private sector, as appropriate;

13. *Invites* States to sustain, and to increase where needed, international cooperation and technical assistance to countries implementing illicit crop eradication and alternative development programmes;

14. *Encourages* States to establish comprehensive monitoring systems and to enhance regional, international and multisectoral cooperation, including with industry, on the question of the manufacturing of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants;

15. *Calls upon* States to consider ways to strengthen mechanisms for the collection and sharing of information on trafficking in precursors, in particular for making seizures, preventing diversions, detaining consignments, dismantling laboratories and assessing emerging trafficking and diversion trends, new manufacturing methods and the use of non-controlled substances, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the international control framework;

16. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular in Project Cohesion and Project Prism, in order to enhance the success of those international initiatives and to initiate, where appropriate, investigations by their law enforcement authorities into seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors and essential equipment, with a view to tracking them back to the source of diversion in order to prevent continued illicit activity;

17. *Recognizes* that the illegal distribution of pharmaceutical products containing substances under international control via the Internet is an escalating problem and that the unsupervised use of such substances purchased through the Internet by the general public, in particular underage persons, constitutes a serious risk to global health;

18. *Encourages* Member States to notify the International Narcotics Control Board, in a regular and accurate manner, of seizures of pharmaceutical products or counterfeit drugs containing substances under international control that have been ordered via the Internet and received by mail, in order to conduct a detailed analysis of trafficking trends, and encourages the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its work with a view to raising awareness of and preventing the misuse of the Internet for the illegal supply, sale and distribution of internationally controlled licit substances;

19. *Calls upon* States to implement and strengthen, as appropriate, the measures to promote judicial cooperation adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,[15] in particular with regard to mutual legal assistance, exchange of information and joint operations, including with technical assistance from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

20. *Encourages* States that have not done so to update their legal and regulatory frameworks, establish financial investigation units and seek technical

[15] See resolution S-20/4 C.

assistance, including from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular regarding the identification, freezing, seizing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime, in order to effectively combat money-laundering;

II
Action by the United Nations system

21. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against drug trafficking, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in combating the world drug problem;

22. *Welcomes* the work carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and requests the Office to continue to carry out its mandate in accordance with previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

23. *Takes note with appreciation* of the adoption by the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 2007/12 of 25 July 2007, of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime strategy for the period 2008-2011;

24. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to carry out, at the request of Member States, training programmes to support the adoption of sound methods and to harmonize indicators used for statistics on drug use, which have already been considered by the Statistical Commission, in order to collect and analyse comparable data on drug abuse;

25. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

26. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcomes of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly[14] and the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission;[4]

27. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international organizations, and invites international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

28. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[16] and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

[16] A/62/117.